NEW YORK DERALD, THURSDAY, MARKET 7, 1807. TRIPLE SHEET.

WASHINGTON

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Caucus of the Republican Members of Congress.

The Impeachment Resolutions to be Referred to the Judiciary Committee When Appointed.

Proposed Recess from Monday Next Till the 8th of May.

Arrangements for Enforcing the Military

Reconstruction Act.

March Statement of the Pablic Debt. he following is from the monthly statement of the lic debt for the month of February, issued by the March 1, 1867. \$1,464,855,191 787,028,880 424,126,528 14,576,689

ne year \$137,281,690

amount in Treasury, March 1 \$159,823,399 1866. \$2,711,850,000 ebt less amount in Treasury, March 1, 1867.

2,530,763,890 Actual reduction of debt in one year..... \$181,086.110

At this rate of reduction the entire desired with swiped out in fifteen years.

The several items of the last statement, when compared with that of the lat of February last, show the condition of each portion of the debt and the total debt at the close of February to be as follows:—The debt at the close of February to be at the close of Febru ring interest in coin has increased \$44,709,650; the debt bearing currency interest has duminished \$32,663,800: the matured debt not presented for payment has increased \$1,214,765; the debt bearing no in-crest has diminished \$6,037,276, and the total debt hows an increase of \$4,813,749; the amount of cash In the Treasury has increased \$9,915,427, and the currency in the Treasury has increased \$7,483,180; thus making an increase of the total amount of cach in the Treasury \$17,369,008 over the cash on hand last mouth.

being deducted from the total debt diminishes the mai debt \$12,885,868.

Republican Caucus.

republican of the House held a caucus this eveng at the Capitol. There were about one hundred and enty members present. General Banks presided, and Perry, of Michigan, acted as secretary. Representative Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution

amittee of thirteen, the seven members or ry Committee to be of the same. This reso

stative Wilson, of Iowa, replied that it would

Parasworth, of Illinois, thought the matter off in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, concurred with him. Representative Pike, of Maine, said he believed the Sime of adjournment, as that was the point which vitally affected the question of impeachment. He was willing to adjourn over until the autumn in order to afford the templities are the templities are the templities are the templities are the templities and the templities are the tee ample time to investigate the subject.

eral Butler made an earnest appeal for a spec all that way. No disparagement of the late Judiciary Demmittee was intended at all.

stative Blaine, of Maine, said that, whether so ed or not, it would be considered as a rebuke to and been pursuing for sixty days was now taken out of beir hands. He hoped it would not be done.

mittee. He thought the Judiciary Committee had

prescriptive right in the premises. sedents of impeachment cases in this country were, with use exception, in favor of referring to the Judiciary Doministee, and that exception led to a ridiculous

hay event in favor of an impeachment?

Representative Bingham replied that he was not, like sen, in favor of impeaching first and bear-

equestion was then taken on Representative Co The guestion was then taxon on Representative Co-vode's amendment for a special committee and was voted down by an everwhelming majority. Representative Ashley's motion to refer the question of imposchment to the Judiciary-Committee was adopted with scarcely

then Congress adjourn it adjourn until the 8th of May. Representative Wilson, or Iowa, moved to amend by inserting the 20th of October. He thought the investi-gation a very grave one, requiring time, and that it was especially important that all States entitled to rep-resentation should be present to vote on the articles of imposchment if that question should be presented.

ree States would be absent in May. Representative Shellsbarger, of Ohio, thought there was much gravity in this point; but it was not of pressing importance, in view of the fact that the Senate, which is

ents, should have every State present. Representative Blaine inquired of Mr. Shellabarger hov it would be in case articles of impeachment should be carried in the House by a majority less than the num-

Representative Boutwell hoped the question of impromptly, and not be postponed till autumn.
General Busier said the postponement till autumply to abandon the whole sffair.

eas and mays 37 against 80. Representative Stevens section, that when the House adjourn it be this the 8th

at it was not expedient for this Congress to adjourn for more than three days at any one time until the question of impeachment was disposed of. The resolut

Representative Pomeroy, of New York, then moved, that Congress will take a recess on Monday next until the 8th of May. This was decided on a call of year and mays. In the affirmative 57, against 54—three majority.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would introduce the following resolution to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee, when appointed, be instructed to report a bill by which alone conventions for the organization of the rebel states may be called, and that the voter at all elections preliminary phenoic upon the adoption or rejection of convilutions.

reported by said conventions shall be by ballot and for the registration of votes.

reported by said conventions shall be by ballet and for the registration of votes.

The caucus at eleven o'clock adjourned.

Resolutions to carry out the intentions of the caucus will be introduced in the House to-merrow.

The indications of this evening's proceedings are that the republicans do not intend to shirk the impeachment of the President, but to prosecute it with all necessary vigor and a becoming mederation.

The Impeachment Question.

The reply of the President to the Committees who waited upon him to isform him of the organization of the two houses, "that he had no communication to make to them at this time," is regarded as significant of his intended action in the event of an immediate impeachment prosecution. It is stated on excellent authority that he will decline to appear before the Senate upon an arraignment, assigning as a reason the Senate upon an arraignment, assigning as a reason that the present body, representing fully only twenty States, cannot legally entertain the question. This an ticipates a collision between the Executive and Congress that members of the latter stready talk of providing

Preparatory Arrangements for Patting in Force the Maliary Reconstruction Act. The subject of reconstructing the rebel States, which causes so much excitement and comment among the people at large, is now being considered by the President and his Cabinet, in connection with General Grant, and am informed from high sources that in a few days Mr. son will be ready to perform the duty imposed upon by the new plan adopted by Congress. Secretary led statement of these instructions would be prema ture at the present time, masmuch as they have not as yet been laid before the President for his official sanction. They will point out the duties of the respective cases the adoption of such a course as will cause the least possible amount of hardship to the people of the late peccant States. Moderation prudence will be enjoined upon the commanders, who in all cases will be expected to avoid conflicts with the civil law when practicable. The generals will cominue to perform their duties until such time as the people of to the provis one of the Congressional programme of re-construction. I am reliably informed that the new military commanders who will have charge of this important work will be Major Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Sickles, Schofield and Ord. Mississippi and Arkansas will be assigned to Thomas; Sheridan's district will com mand of North and South Carolina; Georgia, Alabama and Florida will be given to Schofield; and Ord will ommand in Virginia. Another authority gives Hancock one of the divisions. These various assignments are not a strict conformity with the provisions of the bill, but I have my authority from a high source. Sheridan is not here, but the other prospective commanders are lickles has quarters at the Metropolitan, where he is visited by numerous friends.

The Reconstruction and Tenure of Office

ment of State, of the act to provide for the more effic he tenure of certain civit offices, both of which, it wil be recollected, were passed over the President's veto. The White House Benieged by Office Seeke

The Executive Mansion was thronged to-day with members, Senators, office seekers and politiciana. Many were after office, there being a large number of vacancies caused by the Senate having adjourned without acting on the nominations, and not a few of the validors were those who were exjected, seeking to be recommand.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

An hour after the Senate adjourned to day the private secretary of the President brought to the Capital a large

secretary of the President brought to the Capitol a large number of, seminations, principally permasters and army and eavy efficirs, for the action of that body. It is calculated that three or four bundred vacancies under various branches of the government are to be filled before the adjournment of the Senate.

Proposed Freight Railway from the Mississippi state the most important bills ever introduced into Congress was this merping brought in and presented by Senator Harian of lows. The bill proposes the construction of a freight railway from the Mississippi river to Syracuse, in New York, and there connecting with the port of Oswego, and going eastward and southeastphia. The following is substantially the plan of the tion, any person, company or corporation allowed to put on trains and run them, paying tolls therefor to the proprietors of the road bed; third, the regard to the economy of fuel and the preservation of the road and relling stock. The bill proposes that the United States shall be privileged to take stock, also the several States and incorporate cities, in the aggregate to the amount of two-thirds, and individuals to be privileged to

take the balance of the stock.

Redemption of Fractional Currency.

The Treasurer of the United States is daily in receipt of a large number of letters from persons in the Southern States inquiring whether the Treasury redeems fracern States inquiring whether the Treasury redeems frac-tional currency of the old issues, commonly known as whort currency." It appears that some persons, with a view to huying it up at a discount, have spread the report that this species of currency is repa-diated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasurer, therefore, desires to have the fact made public that all fractional currency that has been issued by the Treasury Department is redeemed al par by the same, except in cases the note is given for it.

the note is given for it.

Government Officials Not Permitted to Act as Paid Agents of Outside Parties.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to put a stop to the practice which has prevailed to some extent in that, and perhaps in other departments, of persons connected with the public service becoming the paid agents of outside parties for the transaction of public business. The penaltice provided by the law of June 11, 1864, for its transgression are as follows:

Members of Coagress, Heads of Departments or of bureaux, or clerks, or any other officer of the government who shall directly or indirectly agree to receive any cumpensation whatsoever for services other than his official duties rendered in any department or bureau of the United States, shall be liable to a fine of from \$2,000 to \$10,000, and imprisonment for two years, and be incapacitated thereauter for bolding office.

Circular from the Internal Revenue Commis-

Circular from the Internal Revenue Con

Office-of Internal Revenue:—

Warmivoror, March 5, 1967.

The act approved March 2, 1837, amending existing laws relating to internal revenue, requires the assessment of annual taxes heretofore made in the month of May to be made in the curreaponding days in the month of May to be made in the curreaponding days in the month of May to be made in the curreaponding days in the month of May to be income tax are those increasing the axemption from \$600 to \$1,000, and the repeal of the tax of the per cont on assume above \$5,000, so that the law now imposes a uniform tax of five per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000. Profits on sailes of real estate purchased sance December 33, 1863, are made taxable as income. Attention is also called to that portion of the act of July 18, 1866, which repealed the tax on musical instruments, yachts and certain carriages heretofore taxed in Schedule A. Instructions and rulings concerning the assessment of the annual taxes will be issued in a few days. Where the prepar assessment of the annual taxes an additional number will be appointed upon the request of the assessors. Care should be taken to specify the division for which they are needed. It will be some days before a supply of income blanks can be printed, and in the meaning assessors who have any of the forms No. 24, prepared for use last year, can adapt them for the present service. Form 34% can be used with the alteration of dates only. A limited number of last year's blacks can be furnished from this office to those assessors who desire to use them while waiting for the preparation of the new blanks.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Harian, for the admission of Colorado, is substantially the Ed.

The hill introduced in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Harian, for the admission of Colorado, is substantially the Edmunds amendment bill, as-called, with an additional clause continuing in force in terms the present Territorial Equal Suffrage law of Congress, and reserving the right to enforce it and the Civil Rights law in the State. The changes in the Senate and the House of Representatives since the last Congress leaves little doubt in the minds of the friends of Colorado that the State will be admisted at an early day. They say the vote in the Senate last Friday did not show the real strength of the

one less against it if such votes would have been neces-sary to carry the measure, making the real strength 32

A Conscientions Ex-Member of Congress.

A Conscientions Ex-Member of the Thirty-nisth
The Hon. C. D. Hubbard, member of the Thirty-nisth
Congress, from West Virginia, epclosed to the Treasurer
of the United States to-day a draft for \$981 92, which
is a portion of the increased pay due him as a Member
of Congress for the last session. It will be remembered
that after the close of the first session of
the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Hubbard sent
to the Treasurer a draft for \$2,001 66,
which he said was due him, but as he voted against the bill increasing the salaries of the members he did not intend to avail himself of the benedits of the same after its passage. The amount which he has just returned is the balance of the increase of pay, amounting to \$4,000 per annum, which was votes to themselves by the members of the last Congress.

The Indian Burraw Without a Hend.
The Indian Burraw is in abeyance. The nomination

of Commissioner Bogy not having been acted upon ex-pired with the close of the last Congress. There is, ediment to the prompt transaction of business show occur at the present critical juncture. The President has not yet sent in a nomination tor Commissioner, and caunot appoint any person to temporarily discharge the duties by reason o offices, which prohibits the appointment of any person to office without the advice and consent of the Senate, under a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollar fine and a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. The chief clerk, Mr. Chas E. Mix, has beretofore acted in the capacity of commissioner during the absence of that officer, but never without having been authorized so to do; but by the the temporary appointment if the President should make it, or he, too, would render himself liable to the same nentioned. It is thought that the President will reominate Mr. Bogy, and Messrs, Stillwell, of Indiana, and Hood, of Wis

fee third monthly report of the director of the Bureau of Statistics will be issued in a few days. It contains much interesting statistical information, and among port gives the total imports for the six months ending becomber 31, 1866, as follows:—Specie and bullion, \$9,563,227; dutiable goods entered for consumption, \$127,929,224; entered for warehouse, \$76,701,319; total imports, \$200,204,081; merchandise withdrawn for con-sumption, \$67,278,851. Of the exports there were species aud bullion, 224,597,083; foreign merchandise exported, dutiable, \$5,105,086; free, \$546,649; of domestic merchandise exported, \$150,166,874. Potal exports, \$180,415,994. Of these the domestic merchandise was in currency, the

of all the principal articles. This is the first monthly report of the kind ever issued, and it contains returns Pacific coast. The total imports for January were \$22,039,648, in gold; of which \$21,834,608 were \$22,939,648, in gold; of which \$21,834,608 were dutable, and the rest frac. The principal articles of import were:—Coffee, 9,849,175 prends, valued at \$1,064,738; manufactures of cotton, 9,990,155 equare yards, valued at \$1,861,712—total manufactures of cotton valued at \$1,861,712—total manufactures of cotton valued at \$3,746,981; manufactures of diaz, 6,267,386 equare yards valued at \$1,572,769; other manufactures of flax, besides sixty tons of raw flax, valued at \$22,461, \$411,556; hides and skins, valued at \$368,697; area and stool, and manufactures of the same, \$1,501,940; manufactures of sitk, 359,634 equare yards, valued at \$279,914, and other sitk manufactures valued at \$1,112,285; spirits and other slik manufactures valued as \$1,112,285; spirits and cordials in casks, 52,530 proof gallons, valued at \$67,632, and in bottles, 1,695 dozen, valued at \$5,676; 507,632, and in bottles, 1,469 dozen, valued at \$15,876; brown augar, 4,118,149 pounds, valued at \$12,819; molasses, 475,986 gallons, valued at \$91,018; tea, 1,409,505 pounds, wained at \$433,395; tobacco, 195,219 pounds, valued at \$85,605; wool dress goods, 6,849,505 yards, walked at \$1,984,933; closus and

goods, 0,849,000 yards, valued at \$1,964,923; cit cassitneres, 627,966 yards, valued at \$1,905,591. Of the foreign merchandise exported the print ticles enumerated were caffee, 525,960 pounds, v. \$44,515, and brown engar, 437,161 pounds, w. of all kinds, including Indhan corn and flour, valued at \$1,286,516; cotton, \$0,247,134 pounds, valued at \$1,629,518; silver builton, \$802,925; gold and silver bec. 1,437,508 pounds, valued at \$158,561; cheese, 783,964 pounds, valued at \$299,103; hams and bacon, 2,591,693; pounds, valued at \$295,698; lard. 3,645,306 pounds, valued at \$524,184; pork, 2,472,66; pounds, valued at \$258,120; tallow, 186,632 pounds, pounds, valued at \$258,120; tailow, 186,832 pounds, valued at \$204,651; rosin bid turpentine, 15,421 brees, valued at \$89,497; distilled spirits, 99,655 gallons, valued at \$60,152; spirits of turpentine, 65,016 gallons, valued at \$44,666; leaf tobacco, 6,000,839 pounds, valued at \$596,193; whalebone, 86,481 pounds, valued at \$83,396.

Counterfeiters in St. Lonis. Colonel Wm. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has been for some had commenced operations in St. Louis, Missouri, and were progressing in their unlawful business with a very were progressing in their unlawful business with a very fair promine of large profits. Several days ago the evi-dence against two of the man was sufficient to warrant their arrest, and Colone! Wood succeeded in arresting the principal counterfeiter, and had him committed to jail. A press, three steel plates engraved for fifty cent notes, not quite finished, together with lak, bronze and all the other necessary articles for counterfeiting, were seized. None of the spurious currency manufactures

The Commissioner The Commissioner of the General Lane Office has re-ceived from the State Land Office of Michigan a list of lands selected by that State under the grant for agricul-tural colleges by set of July 2, 1862, forming, with previous selections, an aggregate quantity of 225,253.85 scree. He has also received return, showing an aggregate disposal of 18,791 acres of the public lands during the month of February last, at the two following local offices, viz.:—Menosha, Wis., 10,197 acres, the greater portion of which was located with Agricultural College sorip; Tallahmsee, Fla. 8,562 ecres, taken for actual cettlement and cultivation under the Homestead law, which limits the entries to eighty acres each. Since the establishment of the local office at Tallahassee 1,244 farms have been added to the productive force of the

the Interior Commissioner Wilson has instructed the local land officers in Nebraska to restore, after thirty days' public notice, the odd selections of land herstofore withdrawn on account of the Burlington and Missouri River Railsond, which are cutside of twenty miles from the line of route of said read. And that from and

from the line of route of said read. And that from and after receipt of instructions the even selections within the twenty miles limits of said road would be held at \$2.50 per same, and at that price subject to settlement and entry under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

The Land Office at Oregon City and Rossburg, Oregon, have returned to the General Land Office the patent certificates and other title papers for four thousand and seamily-three ancient settlement claims. Of these the General Land Office has issued patents for three thousand seven hundred and forty eight, covering nearly one and a haif million acces. The land offices at Olympia and Vancouver, Washington Berritory, have returned cortificates and title papers for five hundred and eighty-one claims of the same kind, and four hundred and eighty-patents have been issued, embracing about one hundred and fifty thousand sense.

The Commissioner has issued instructions to the register and receiver at La Creene, Wisconsin, directing them to sell the yacant lots in the late Fort Crawford military reservation, adjecting the town of Prairie du

military reservation, adjetning the town of Prairie du military reservation, adjetning the town of Prairie du Chien, after publication of notice to that effect for six weeks in a newspaper published in Prairie du Chien. The lots are to be offered at the appraised valuation to the highest bidder; but no sale is to be binding until approved by the becretary of the Interior, as required by

the statute.

The Commissioner has received from the Indian Office a list of lands situated in the Kickspoo Indian reservation in Kansas, by estimation containing one hundred and imput-five thousand agree, which the Atcheon

and Pike's Peak, now called the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, is authorised to purchase at \$1 25 per acre, under the treaty of June 28, 1862.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1867.

Mr. RAMSAY, (rep.) of Minn., presented a petition fo the improvement of the Minnesota river.

Mr. Harlaw, (rep.) of lowa, presented a petition for an appropriation for the erection of a Post Office at Keokuk, which was ordered to lie on the table until the com-

mr. Ransey introduced a resolution calling upon the Scoretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Brigadier General Simpson on the Facilic Railroad and its branches, which was adopted. Mr. Shreman, (rep.) of Ohio, called up a resolution just announced from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives to revise and fix the pay of officers of the two houses, which was agreed to.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L., introduced a concurrent resolution to revive and continue the Joint Committee on Rotrenchment. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution to add to the standing committees of the Senate a Committee on Appropriations, to consist of seven members. Agreed to.

THE NAW PORK CHARDS HOURS DESCUSIONS—DERAVORATES OF SNATORS BOOLLITTLE AND PATTIERSON.

Mr. DOCLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., said—Mr. President, on Monday evening a newspaper was placed in my hands, to which I find a report of a committee of the last House of Representatives submitted by Mr. Hufburd, of New York, which demands a notice at my hands, It fills me with surprise and indignation, Without any notice to me, without calling upon me for any explanation, this report, by inference and not by direct charge, by immendo, not by positive averment, endeavors to create the impression that I recurred, or agreed to receive, five thousand dollars, or some other pecens any or other profit, from Mr. Smythe, the Collector of the Port of New York. This charge, whether made directly or by implication, whether sought to be sus-ained by proof or innuendo, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and from whatever source it comes, I pronounce it a base falrehood, a vite and cowardly slander. I go ferther, sir, and say that in the hundreds and perhaps thousands of cases in which, during the ten years I have been in this body, my recommendation has been sought of one cent was ever expected or received, directly or indirectly, by me. Place yet to see that man upon this earth who would dare

ARILITORAL FOR WISCONSIN.

HT. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution construing and giving effect to a joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin, as passed in 1864. This resolution passed the Senate in February, but failed to get through the House.

Mr. Schere, (rep.) of Mass. according to previous notice, introduced a bill to provide a republican form of government for the late rebellious states. In doing so, he said, lie did not forget that Congress had already passed what is known as the Military bill, which has in it curtain elements of recomstruction, but at the lima of the manage of that bill the eld not disguise his sense of its incompleteness. It is not enough. It is not what the loyal people of the South have a right to expect from Congress. It continulates reconstruction but does not amply it proper machinery.

circuit and district courts when their criminal fees fall below \$1,200. The exith section allows a deficiency to be made up to district attorneys when their annual fees fall short of \$2,000. Ordered to be printed.

ATH TO MAINTAIN A REFUELICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced abilit to prescribe an oath to maintain a republican form of government, which prescribes that every person in any State except Tonnessee listery declared to be in rebellion shall, before he shall be allowed to vote or hold office, take an east or affirmation to maintain a republican form of government in the State of which he as an unabiliant and in the United States; will recognize the indissoluble unity of the republic ind decountenance all efforts to break away or ecode from the Union: that he will give his influence to maintain the nation acredit and discountenance the payment of the rebel debt, or any claim for loss of slaves, and to discountenance and resist all laws making distinction on necount or race or color; he will give his support to education and the distinction of knowledge in public schools, open to all. Any person falsely taking such oath to be deemed guilty of perjury and subject to the penalties therefor, and rendered incapable of holding office. Ordered to be upon the table until the Committees are appointed.

Mr. Hanlay indicated a but to consolidate the Southern and Central Indian Sepermiendencies and certain Indian agencies, and to create an lodium superintendency for the letritory of Idaho. Ordered to be printed:

Mr. Wilson, frep.) of Mass., harroduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

A JOHY RESOLUTION DECLARISE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF ALMERNERS IN SECTION.

embich was ordered to be pristed:—

A 2018T RESOLUTION DECLARING THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OF
ALEXANDRIA, VA., TO DE VACATED.

Whereas, the persons holding she municipal offices of
Alexandria, Va., have refused to they and execute the laws
of the United States; therefore.

But I resolved, &c., That the municipal editors of the city
of Alexandria, Va., are hereby declared to be vacated, and
the persons exercising the authority of said editors are forbidden to bold or exercise the authority of the same; and
any person who shall attempt to hold any of said editors or
to exercise the authority of the same shall, so conviction.

Mr. Strawe called up the joint resolution in relation
to the Paris Exhibition, which failed of becoming a
law because it did not reach the President in time on
stonday. Without action on it the Senate, at twentyline minutes to one o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, March 6, 1867.
The reading of the journal of yesterday having been dispensed with, Mr. STRVENS (rep.) of Pa., presented as a question of privilege the credentials of Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, who thereupon took the oath pre-

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

The first business in order was the motion to suspend the rules pending at the adjournment yesterday, in order to permit Mr. Price to introduce a bill amendatory of the national currency act.

The bill prohibits banking associations from withdrawing, either in layor of dividends or otherwise, any portion of their cap tal, and from making dividends greater than their net profits.

Ar. Paios, (rep.) of lows, proposed to have the bill referred to a select committee, to be composed of such of the numbers of the late Committee on Banking and Currency as are members of the present House.

Mr. Rannala, (dem) of Pa., and that he was one of that number, and that the proposition was to refer the bill to a committee of resuscitation. He preferred, if this were an urgent case, that it should have immediate action, and, with the consent of the gentleman from Iowa, he would move to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. T., deemed the preposition unusual and unprecedented, and mid he would move to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency when appointed.

The Beause sectioned to suspend the rules and therefore the bill was not introduced.

Ar. Tronass, (rep.) of Ma., presented the petition of J. J. Stewart, contenting the seat of Mr. Pacipa, of Marytand, which was referred to the Committee on Relations. The SPARIES proceeded, as the regular business in order, to call the States for resolutions: Under the call resolutions were offered as follows:—

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y.—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make personal loquiries into the seisures of champage wince made by the New York Custom Bouse is 1864, referred to in the recent report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and cause all such proceedings to be discontinued, if, is his opinion, the shippers or imperies have not been guity of wifet

By Mr. Warn, (rep.) of N. Y., reciting the statement made by an ex-member of the Cabinet (Mr. Blair) in a public speech at Baltimore, that the testimony given in behalf of the covernment on the assassination trials was suborned, and that Mrs. Surrait was convicted and executed without any evidence of guilt, and directing the appointment of a select committee of three to examine thoroughly into such charge and report thereon, with authority to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

ing the recess.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., suggested that the committee should be a larger one.

Mr. WARD medified his resolution so as to make the committee consist of five members. Several objections and suggestions being made, Mr. Ward withdrew his resolution.

Persolution.

THE COLLECTION OF COSTONS.

By Mr. Warm—Providing for a select committee of five to examine the practical operation of existing law for the collection of customs and to suggest amendment that shall secure revenue to the Treasury, reduce the fees and emoluments of collectors, navi officers as surveyors, and protect importers from oppression and unjust exactions. The resolution went over until to morrow.

Without disposing of the resolution the House, or motion of Mr. Spanning, (rep.) of Ohio, at helf-past twelve o'clock, adjourned.

MEXICO.

QUE VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Trying to Draw Odium on Max— Mean Resorts of a Baffled Intrigaer—French Rear Guard at Cordova, &c. Vens Cauz, Fob. 26, 1867.

Everything here is in a chaotic state. The French naval authorities are very polite; but the army officers are gruff and feel sore.

are gruff and feel sore.

The Magenta and their other iron-clads arrived on the
19th of February. They had steamed all the way from berbourg, France, direct to Vera Cruz, in torty days. They are splendid looking ships, but have very high

Marshal Bazaine and General Douai will arrive to-day from Paso del Macho, several thousand more troops have arrived within the last two days, and are embarking.

The French rear guard is now at Cordova.

Maximilian has joined hands with the Church party. No one thinks he will succeed. The French keep up a show of hostility to him, and affect to consider him snarled up. My informant saw a telegram purporting to be from Napoleon to Bazaine. In it Napoleon says;— "Embark all French troops and materiel as soon as possible, and leave Max entirely to his fate." The meaning of such resorts is to divert attention from Nap, and draw public odium down on Max. But Max did not write the famous letter to Forey.

The United States steamer Tahoma, Lieutenant Com-

mander B. Gberardi, is at Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz.
All hands well.

As soon as the French go trouble is anticipated, the
question being who shall have possession of San Juan
de Uliea, hold the town, and collect two-thirds of the
duties of the entire country? That's what's the matter, Uncle Samuel!

Abandonment of Acapulco—Reinforcements for Porfirio Diaz—A Liberal Victory near the Capital, &c.

Say Francisco, March 6, 2867.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1867.

The city of Acapulco was abandoned by the imperialists February 19, who were taken to San Blas by the French frigate Victoire. Three French war vessels remained in the harbor of Acapulco, but held a neutral osition. The greatest order and confidence prevailed

among the people. The tewn will not be formally occupied by republicans until after the departure of the French vessels.

General Alvarez, with feur thousand troops, marched from Guernavaca on the 21st of February for the city of Mexico, intending to join General Portrio Diaz, who was already in the valley of Mexico, flaving been occupied by the liberals, General Tavora, imperialist, was sent to recepture the place. About seves leagues from the city of Mexico he was used by the forces under General Frenchico Velez, who completely defeated the imperialists.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6, 1867. State convention. It is understood that the House committee will also report a similar bill.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Governor Wells Charged with Defaulting— Probability of His Impeachment, &c... New ORLEANS, March 6, 1862. A memorial was read in the Legislature to-day charging Governor Wells with being a defauter to the State in the sum of \$88,000 while State Tax Collector for the parish of Rapides in 1846. It is possible that he will be impeached. In the Senate several speeches were made disapproving of the course parsued by Congress, and a motion was made to bring the matter before the Supreme Court. An act was passed to take the vote of the of Louisians for a convention or se convention.

Annapolis, March 6, 1867.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Maryland Legislature has reported against allowing the street cars to run on Sundays. A caucus was held to night relative to the United States Senatorship in place of Governor Swans. The new bill providing for the election of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore was introduced in the Senate to-day. The Baltimore and Potomic Railroad bill has passed the Senate.

MEMPIUS, Tenn., March 6, 1867.

The new Metropolitan Police bull, which has based to the second reading in the Legislature, is creating a panic among the taxpayers, and there is a great consternation on account of it. The citizens buildly protest against it. The Arcianche in an article to-day defice Brownlow and the Tennessee Legislature.

DEATH OF BISHOP SOULE.

A despatch was received here to-day announcing the feath at Nashville of Bishop Joshua Soule, of the Medicidist Church, at the age of eighty-four years. It was announced this morning to the Southern Methodist Concretos, owe in assimon in this city. He was the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church in the United States.

DESCENTS LAST NIGHT.

Shortly after nine o'cleck last night Captain Garland, with the co-operation of Sergeant Finney and a squad of officers, made a descent upon the alleged gambling house kept by Charles Blake, on the second floor of premises No. 116 Bowery, between Grand and Hoster streets. When the police made their appearance the reputed proprietor, with George Harris, dealer, and thirteen guests, was engaged, as averred, in playing a skin game of fare After the confusion incidentation the sudden entree of the officers had somewhat subsided, the prisoners were secured, and the gambling implements packed up for removal. The apparatus seized comprised five nundred and sixty-five valuable vivory checks, one lay out, a deal box, cue box and several packs of cards, carefully prepared for use by shaving and sand-papering. The sum of \$15.75 was also part and parcel of the booty, which was carried to the station house preparatory to its delivery to the Property Clerk. The prisoners gave their names and occupations as follows:—Charles their names and occupations as follows:—Charles Hallake, butcher; George Harris, moulder; Robert clavin, baker, Henry Baishauski, printer; John Hermann, merchant; Edward Chapin, bookkeeper; George Watiss, bookkeeper; Simon Swartz, barber; George Watiss, bookkeeper; John Watson, clerk; James Reilly, painter; Charles Meyers, merchant; Joseph Hatzburg, pedier; Louis Collins, clar maker; Jehn Atkins, speculator; Henry Collins, laborer.

In the Sixth Precinct.

At five o'clock yosterday afternoon Sergeant Allaire, with a piatoon of men, made a descent upon the alleged fare bank kept at No. 42 Bowery by W. Barclay. The reputed proprietor, with four guests, was taken into custody and the apparatus found on the premises seized.

In the Seventeenth Precluct.

READING LAW IN KENTUCKY.—A student of the Louisville law school got angered as a elasemate for saying he
was behind in his studies. To prove he was up in the
law the next time they met the offended young gentleman
placed a four-barrel revolver against the breast of his
fellow student and anapped two caps, luckily without
capieding the powder. In the crowd of atudents standing near was General Eli Eurray, who at this juncture
shoved Payton back from Bariow, at the same time
stumbling is between them. Barlow again levelled his
pistol and fired, the hall passing through Payton's hair
just above the temple. As he attempted to dutcharge
the remaining shot a young student, names Julian
knocked the muxile down, and the ball took
effect in General Magnar's thick near the game.

COLORED POLITICAL MEETING IN RICHMOND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

No White Union Men Present-Resolutions of Thanks to Congress-Unjust Administration of the Laws at the South-No Taxation Without Representation-The Abolition of the Slave and Free Negro Codes Demanded-Speeches, Addresses, &c., by Colored Men, &c., &c. RICHMOND, Va., March 5, 1867.

As I gave notice in a previous communication, the colored people of this city, numbering about twenty-five hundred, assembled at the African church last evening to give expression to their feelings for the great privieges lately conferred upon them by Congress, as well as to make known grievances under which they now labor. ance, and, what was remarkable, there was no white person present, not even Wardwell nor any other representative of that sanctified class of loyalty. The vast suble assemblage seemed to be impressed with the gravity and importance of their newly acquired rights, and if the ability to conduct a political meeting is any criterion as to law making, then I can endorse the colored people of Richmond as eminently worthy of having a voice in the councils of the nation.

Mr. John Oliver, a colored man, native of this State, but until recently a resident of Boston, was the speaker of the evening. His address upon the occasion was ceedingly appropriate, and entirely free from the denunciation and invective to which the colored citizens are usually subjected by the worthy Hunnicutt and others of that ilk. He portrayed in true colors the numerous wrongs to which freedmen had been subjected since their emane pation by an unjust administration of the law, declaring emphatically the "Civit Rights bill" calmly the new position of the freedmen under the military bill, and advised them to use the bailot box

Oliver:

Whereas, feeling devoutly thankful to Almighty Go for the final and successful termination of the arggi which for two yearshas been waged between the executive and legislative departments of the government of the president, to restore and keep alive the old order of things, the total subjection of every personal right of those whom the war had emanuipated, the will and caprice of those from whom they were see free, and on the part of Congress to secure the fruits of the six years' war—the protection of the common and inalicable rights of the oppressed life, liberty and property, by the passage of the 20th February, of the Mintary Reconstruction bill and whereas, assembled as we are to give some expression of feeling to the inapiration of the cause which brings us here, we desire to give no undue color to any phase of the struggle, through which the best minds of the country, have endeavored to secure to us the protection of the government; yet the history of that struggle on the part of the executive justifies us in saying that which the lessons of the war has not been able to diff himself above the influences of the past; and analyzing his conduct by the dictates of reason—bis persistent refusal to sanction or execute laws passed by Congress—laws which time and experience have shown were vitally necessary for the protection of those whom the final saue of the war has not been able to congress—laws which time and experience have shown were vitally necessary for the protection of those whom the final saue of the war left without equal rights, and whose simplest resistance to the grosses—laws which time and experience have shown were themselves the offenders, or the most malignant application of the law, which the morbid feelings, coming out of a lost occur. And as feelings through the forms of the courts. And as feeling through the forms of the courts.

by force to deny the latter, is alike unjust, tyrannical, opposed to free government, and an act ever to be execrated by all good and true citizens.

Resolved, That the only panaces for all our woes in the late slave States is equality before the law; therefore we do most humbly appeal to Congress to put an interdict upon the extinction of all laws which are not equal, and which are known as slave and free negro codes. Abolish that last relic of barbarism and the dark ages, the whipping post, and substitute the ballot box. This is a humane demand that comes up from the disfranchised millions of the South; it is based upon every consideration of justice, and a just government cannot resist its urgent necessity. The laws of God and the requirements of the future make our enfranchisement imperative, for by no other means can we neutralize the

consideration of justice, and a just government cannot resist its urgent necessity. The laws of God and the requirements of the future make our enfranchisement imperative, for by no other means can we neutralize the had effects of the law than by our votes.

Resolved, That while many of our people are to-day suffering for the want of bread, having worked and received no pay, yet we would urge upon all to take advantage of pass lessons, and procure homes now with the best terms they can make, and in the language of the immortal Lincoln, "Labor faithfully, become attached to the soil, in the cultivation of which may be found lessure for improvement."

The resolutions were agreed to with a unanimity and a hearty response rarely to be seen, and a verbal recolution as to their publication in Humneut's oryan, the Neton, was lost, it was also announced that that illustrious personage would arrive in the city on Thursday, when he would be mot at the care by a delectation and conveyed in state to his residence; and after the necessary rest from the fatigue of the ride from Wathington he would address the colored citizens at the place of their present meeting. Contributions for his paper would also be taken up on that occasion, as well as one on the succeeding evoning at Ebenezer church. I cannot say, however, that the securibage as a body had a great deal of sympathy for either Hunnicut or his paper. I am condident the speakers had not. The meeting then broke up, much pleased with what they had done, and the way in which it had been done.

Young Edwards' Benefit A Large Crowd

and a Good Show. benefit at Lincoln Hall, on the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street. The announcement that Sam overcrowding the hall with sports of every shade and quality who were anxious to see these fine fighters (Collyer and Edwards) pitted against each other. The audience was unusually good-quatured, and flung keen sarcaam and rude withclining at each other sante roars of laughter and with many "monkey shines" on the part of the hilarious components of the crowd. Although the rougher clauses of society were in the majority, there was a pienutini sprinking among the crowd of dandy sports, and youths of such tender years as to suggest as inquiry from the roughs as to whether their mothers were cognizant of their whereabouts. Everything was conducted in the most good-humored manner, however, no offence being intended or taxen, from the severest jokes. The veteran Tovey officiated, as usual, as master of ceremonies, and mis usual graceful style opened the sports of the evening with a preliminary speech and the introduction of acupie of 'kids' of very tender years, who pummelled sand on the ring of the work had a lively set to, in which some addience, who rewarded the youngaters with rounds of applause. Billy Kelly and Jim Fox next had a lively set to, in which some addience, who rewarded the youngaters with rounds of applause. Billy Kelly and Jim Fox next had a lively set to, in which some addience, who rewarded the youngaters with rounds of applause. Billy Kelly and Jim Fox next had a lively set to, in which some hot blows in the merriest style imaginable, giving and taking the hardest kind of blows in pienty, and affording the greatest amusement to the excited lookers on. Mike was one too many for his antagonist, however, and atthough O'Connor made a good show and put in house hot blows, he had his face and nead drassed down very neatly by his accentific antagonist. Con Foley, of New York, and Johnny Dwyer, of Brooklyn, next amused the assemblage with the exchange of hard, hits and pleuty of them, to the satisfaction of the audience, the Brooklyn youth making a good show against his heavy opponent.

The wind up betwe overcrowding the hall with sports of every shade and quality who were anxious to see these fine